locally. For instance, 50 acres in Indawar village in Chikmagalur Taluk have been ploughed close to the village and sandal has been sown thereon. Halagekattenhalli near Irannanakanave is another example. In addition to inconvenience to villagers caused by the impounding of cattle on the plea of their trespassing in these plantations, the operations of the Forest Department considerably raise the wages of agricultural laborers. Mr. Ramegauda (Representative Member from the District Local Fund, Kolar,) remarked that this was particularly so in the Kolar District.

Dewan's reply.—We cannot abolish plantations altogether, and if the operations of the Forest Department have in any place the effect of enhancing wages, that cannot be helped. If petitions are sent in individual cases in which the position of plantations is inconvenient, they shall receive attention.

Subject No. 26. Gun Licenses once for all.

Summary of discussion.—Licenses for guns should be issued once for all, and hold good till withdrawn; the annual fees for renewal being collected with the revenue. The present necessity for renewing them every year is causing considerable inconvenience and people often unwittingly place themselves under a liability to prosecution.

Mr. Nadig Ramanna (Representative from Yedahalli Sub-Taluk) suggested that the licenses may hold good at least for ten years. Such respectable men as may well be exempted under the rules should be exempted from taking out licenses.

Mr. Ganesh Rao (Representative from Local Fund Board, Kadur) would have the members of Municipal and Local Fund Boards and large landholders exempted.

Dewan's reply.—A convenient arrangement for gun licenses and recovery of the fee thereon on the lines suggested was promised and shall be ordered without dealy.

Subject No. 27. Order of speaking at Representative Assembly.

Summary of discussion.—Most of the representatives naturally wish to speak on the points they have submitted. They should therefore be told that general questions will be taken one by one and that the first speaker may be followed by other speakers, if these other speakers can throw more light upon the point in question than their predecessors.

Dewan's reply.—This is the proper course to be followed.

Subject No. 28. Proceedings of Criminal Courts.

Summary of discussion.—The proceedings of Criminal Courts should be conducted as a rule in Kanarese. This is necessary to enable the parties to understand what is going on and to intelligently follow the Court. Otherwise they have to rely unduly on their Pleaders. If in any case the Magistrate is not familiar enough with Kanarese himself to record the proceedings in Kanarese, let it be ordered that the depositions shall be recorded by the Court Clerk in Kanarese in addition to the Magistrate's notes in his familiar language. This, as also a practice of requiring the signa-

tures of deponents taken to their respective depositions, is necessary to ensure the accurancy of depositions. This is all the more necessary as Magistrates are not now, as in former days, bound by oaths of office. Mr. Nanjunda Rao (Representative from Davangere) submitted this was the rule in the Courts of the Bombay Presidency, except in the High Court. Mr. Dasappa (Representative from Nelamangala) asked that judgments should also be written in or translated into Kanarese

Dewan's reply.—It is understood that the provisions of the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes on this subject are sufficient for practical requirements. The remarks now made will however be commended to the consideration of the Chief Court and in the light of their opinion and remarks Government will consider what amendments are necessary.

Subject No. 29.

The Administration of Local Funds.

Summary of discussion.—The administration of Local Funds requires revision. Besides what will be accomplished by the proposed Regulation, consideration should be given to the question regarding the agency by which Local Fund works should be carried out. At present, the Public Works Department carry out these works and charge a certain percentage (varying from 20 to 23 generally) on the estimates. It is well known that Public Works Department contract rates are themselves higher than the usual market-rates and to add to th m a percentage for Public Works Department agency is to impose an excessive burden on the Local Funds, and is even a waste of Local Funds. Again Public Works Department supervision is not efficient and satisfactory. Roads are ill-kept and ill-repaired. Repairs are carried out piece-meal and therefore the work is ill done and what is done is a waste. For not using substantial materials and for not doing at once all what is necessary and for not carrying out several works of utility which are pressed on the notice of the Local Fund Board, the plea frequently adduced is want of Funds. It is therefore suggested that the Local Funds may not be charged for Public Works Department agency, and that whatever work is necessary, may be once for all substantially carried out from State Funds and the State Treasury recouped in instalments from Local Funds. Or, as Local Fund Boards believe that they can carry out these works more cheaply than now, let Local Fund Boards have their own separate Establishment for carrying out Local Fund works. Mr. Chentsal Rao remarked that this was so in the Madras Presidency, and the question is whether we can afford to maintain separate establishments for State and Local Fund works.

Colonel Bowen remarked that a separate establishment for Local Fund works would not make those works cheaper. Mr. Chentsal Rao observed that, in some cases in Madras, separate agency for Local Fund works was found cheaper